Western Carolinian.

Printed and published, once a week, by PHILO WHEDON, Publisher of the Laws of Congress.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1829.

[VOL. IX.....NO. 453

TERMS.....At the request of many of our patrons, and in consideration of the pressure of the times, exceptions or provisions, to the terms of the Western Carolinian have been altered, and hereafter be as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; to be two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editor, until all arrearages are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor, or they may not be attended to.

BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States passed at the second Session of the Twentieth Congress.

NUMBER 2.

An Act restricting the location of certain Land Claims in the Territory of Arkansas; and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no person entitled to a donation of land by the eighth section of an act, entitled "An act to aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land, to said state to aid in the construction of the canals authorized by law, and for making donations of land to certain persons in Arkansas Territory," shall be permitted to enter the improvement of any actual settler in the Territory of Arkansas, before the same shall have been offered for sale, unless it be with the consent of such actual settler; and all entries which may be so made shall be considered null and void.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That no person residing south of the Arkansas river, and west of the present Territorial line, shall be entitled to the donation of land given by the eighth section aforesaid unless said persons shall move east of said line; and, in that case, they shall be entitled to the donations specified in said eighth section of said act, under the restrictions aforesaid.

A. STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
J. C. CALHOUN,
Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved: 6th Jan. 1829.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

NUMBER 3.

An Act to preserve from injury and waste the School Lands in the Territory of Arkansas.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Governor and General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas be, and they are hereby, authorized to make, and carry into effect, such laws and needful regulations as they shall deem most expedient to protect from injury and waste, the six hundredth section in all townships of land in said territory, where surveys have been or may hereafter be made, which sections are reserved for the support of schools in each township, and to provide by law for leasing or renting the same, for any term not exceeding five years, in such manner as to render said school lands most valuable and productive, and shall apply the rents derived therefrom to the support of common schools, in the respective townships, according to the design of the donation, and to no other purpose whatever.

Approved: 6th Jan. 1829.

NUMBER 4.

An Act extending the term within which Merchandise may be exported with the benefit of drawback.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, all goods, wares, and merchandise which are now entitled to debenture, or which may be hereafter imported, may be exported with the benefit of drawback, and without any deduction from the amount of the duty on the same, at any time within three years from the date when the same may have been, or shall be imported: *Provided*, That all existing laws regulating the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandise, shall have been in all other respects complied with.

And provided further, That this act shall not be so construed as to alter in any manner the terms of credit now allowed by law for the duties on goods, wares, or merchandise imported.

Approved: 6th Jan. 1829.

NUMBER 5.

An Act to allow a salary to the Marshal of the District of Connecticut.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of two hundred dollars be, and the same hereby is, allowed annually, as a salary to the Marshal of the District of Connecticut.

Approved: 6th Jan. 1829.

State of North Carolina:

BURKE County Superior Court of Law, Sept. term 1828: Margaret Conway *vs.* John Conway: Petition for Divorce. Ordered by Court that publication be made for three months in the Raleigh Register, and Western Carolinian, that the defendant appear at next court and plead on the 4th Monday of March next. Given under my hand W. W. ERWIN, *Clk.*

3mt56 By E. A. ERWIN, *D. C.*

By the President of the U. States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas an additional article to the Convention of the 20th December, 1827, between the United States of America, and the Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, was concluded and signed, at Washington, on the 4th day of June, 1828, which additional article being in the English and French languages, is, word for word, as follows:

ADDITIONAL ARTICLE,

To the Convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, concluded at Washington on the twentieth day of December, 1827, between the United States of America and the Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg.

The United States of America and the Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen, and Hamburg, wishing to favor their mutual commerce by affording, in their ports every necessary assistance to their respective vessels, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have futher agreed upon the following additional article to the Convention of friendship, commerce, and navigation, concluded at Washington on the 20th day of December, 1827, between the contracting parties.

The Consuls and Vice Consuls may cause to be arrested, the sailors, being part of the crews of the vessels of their respective countries, who shall have deserted from the said vessels, in order to send them back and transport them out of the country. For which purpose, the said Consuls and Vice Consuls shall address themselves to the Courts, judges, and officers competent, and shall demand the said deserters, in writing, proving, by an exhibition of the registers of the said vessels, or ships' roll, or other official document, that those men were part of said crews; and on this demand being so proved, (saving, however, where the contrary is proved,) the delivery shall not be refused; and there shall be given all aid and assistance to the said Consuls and Vice Consuls, for the search, seizure and arrest of the said deserters, who shall even be detained and kept in the prisons of the country, at their request and expense, until they shall have found opportunity of sending them back. But, if they shall not be sent back within two months, to be counted from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall be no more arrested for the cause.

It is understood, however, that if the deserter should be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which the case shall be depending shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

The present additional article shall have the same force and value as if it were inserted word for word, in the Convention signed at Washington on the 20th day of December, 1827, and being approved and ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by the Senates of the Hanseatic Republics of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg, the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within nine months from the date hereof, or sooner, if possible

In faith whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective full powers, have signed the present additional article, and have thereto affixed our seals

Done in quadruplicate, at the City of Washington, on the fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight.

[L. S.] H. CLAY.
[L. S.] V. RUMPFF.

And whereas, the said additional article has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have this day been exchanged, at Washington, by Henry Clay, Secretary of State of the United States, and Anthony Charles Cazenove, Consul of the Hanseatic Republic of Bremen, and Vice Consul of the Hanseatic Republic of Lubec, and Vice Consul of the Hanseatic Republic of Hamburg, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now therefore, be it known, that I, John Quincy Adams, President of the U. States of America, have caused the said Additional Article to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause thereof, may be observed, and fulfilled with good faith, by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set [Seal.] my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States the fifty third.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

By the President:
H. CLAY, Secretary of State.

AGRICULTURAL.

The following premiums will be competed for at the next annual exhibition of the *Lincoln Agricultural Society*, to be held at Lincolnton, on the second Wednesday in November, 1829, viz:

For the best 2 horse Plough, a premium of	$5
For the best single horse Plough	3
For the best Horse or Mule, not less than 3 nor more than 5 years old	3
For the best piece of plain domestic cloth, mixed of cotton and wool	2
The best piece of twilled mixed as above	2
The best coverlet of cotton and wool, and for the best cotton, each	2
The best piece of domestic flannel not less than 5 yds	2
The best piece of blanketing same quantity	2
The best piece of Carpeting not less than 10 yds nor 1 wide	2
The greatest quantity of Cotton raised on 1 acre of upland	5
The greatest quantity of corn raised on 1 acre of upland	5
The greatest quantity of corn raised on 1 acre of reclaimed bottom land	5
The greatest quantity of corn raised on 5 acres of land reclaimed without the aid of stable manure	10
The greatest quantity of Wheat raised on 1 acre of upland	5
The greatest quantity raised on 1 acre of bottom land	5
The greatest quantity of Rye raised on 1 acre of upland	3
The greatest quantity raised on 1 acre of bottom land	3
The greatest quantity of barley raised on 1 acre upland	3
The greatest quantity raised on 1 acre bottom land	3
The greatest quantity and best quality of hay raised on 1 acre upland	5
The best straw cutter	4
The best constructed cotton harrow	2
The best constructed plough for opening water furrows or furrows for depositing manure	5
The greatest quantity and best quality of wool sheared from 5 sheep	2
The best whetstone for whetting English or German Scythes	3
The best for whetting Carpenters or lancers tools	3

A SALE OF VALUABLE

Green River Lands.

STATE of North Carolina, Supreme Court, December term, 1828: Kesannah Pickett and others, *vs.* Susannah Johns and others. By virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court, made in said cause, on Monday, the 16th day of March next, on the premises, I shall expose to sale, to the highest bidder, that valuable tract of *Land* and *Plantation*, lying in Rutherford county on both sides of Green River, where the Road to Mills's Gap crosses the said River, now in occupancy of James M'Kinny. The tract contains, it is supposed, about 1000 acres; of which, a large proportion is dry swamp, of a quality excelled by none on the River. On the tract are good orchards of fruit; and adjoining it, is a most excellent range for stock. It is advantageously situated for a *Tavern*, and has been valued at from 6000 to 8000.

Terms of sale: purchase money to be paid in three equal instalments, at 12, 18, and 24 months, with interest from the day of sale; and to be secured by bonds, payable to me, with approved securities; no title will be made till the payment of the purchase money, and then only under the direction of the Court.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, *C. S. C.*
Raleigh, Jan. 24th, 1829 5t56

State of North-Carolina, Iredell county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall term, 1828. Jane Morrison *vs.* Hezekiah Morrison; Petition for divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Hezekiah Morrison is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore, ordered by the court that notice be given by publication in the Star, printed in Raleigh, and in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, for three months, that unless the said Hezekiah appear before the judge at our next court to be held for the county of Iredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and answer the said petition, the same will be heard exparte, and judgment be rendered against him pro confesso.

3mt58 Teste: JAS. CAMPBELL, *Clk.*

State of North Carolina, Lincoln county:

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Oct. term, 1828: Catharine Rhyne *vs.* Michael Rhyne: Petition for divorce and allimony. Whereas a subpoena and alias have been issued against the defendant in this case, and which were returned by the Sheriff of Lincoln county that the said defendant was not found; and proclamation having been made publicly at the court-house door of said county, by the said Sheriff, for the defendant to appear and answer as commanded by the said subpoena, and he having failed: It is therefore ordered by court, that notice be given 3 months in the Western Carolinian and Raleigh Star, for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law to be held for Lincoln county, at the court-house in Lincolnton, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, then and there to answer or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be taken, proconfesso, and adjudged accordingly. Witness Lawson Henderson, clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1828, and in the 53d year of the Independence of the Uunited States. 3mt57

LAWSON HENDERSON.

THE

Factorage and Commission Business

IS continued by the subscriber in Charleston, S. C. Edmonston's wharf; where his services will as usual be devoted to the interests of those who commit business to his care. For the conveniency of his customers, he has made arrangements with the following gentlemen, to receive and forward *Cotton* or goods, to or from his address, without delay, and with the least possible expense; namely: Jos. H. Townes, at Cheraw; Chas. J. Shannon, Camden; and M. Antonio, of Columbia.

HENRY W. CONNER,
Charleston, S. C. Oct. 1828. 13t55

Albert Torrence,

HAVING associated himself with *Horton & Hutton*, of Fayetteville, as partners in trade, the business will hereafter be conducted under the name of *Horton, Hutton, & Co.* in Fayetteville, and A. TORRENCE & Co. in Salisbury.

A. TORRENCE & CO.

Are now receiving, and will continue to keep on hand, an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

which they offer low for *cash*. Also, a large assortment of

Shoes and Leghorn Bonnets.

All those indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle their accounts.

A. TORRENCE.
January 12th, 1829. 51

Kyles and Meenan,

EARNESTLY request those indebted to them to make payment: the nature of their business precludes the possibility of further indulgence than till February court. 3t53

TO THE PUBLIC.

COWAN & REEVES,

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they are determined to sell unusually low for *CASH* or *COTTON*; or on a short credit to *punctual* customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

COWAN & REEVES.
Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6mt59

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of

Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver *Watches*; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of *Military Goods*. Also, all kinds of *Silver-Ware*, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of *Watches Repaired*, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT. WYNNE.
Salisbury, May 26, 1828. 20

Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

☞ All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.
July 3d, 1828. 23

Sale of Land for Taxes.

THE following tracts of land will be sold, for cash, at the court-house in Salisbury, on thonday, the 16th of February, 1829; or so much thereof as will satisfy the *Taxes* due thereon for the year 1827.

120 Acres, belonging to the estate of Valentine Bird, dec'd.
1 House and Lot belonging to Abram Jacobs.
1 House and Lot, given in by Ralph Kesler.
135 Acres, given in by Daniel Rough.
332 Acres, given in by John Trexler;
100 acres, given in by Henry Knup.
299 acres, given in by Nicholas Rymer.
100 acres, given in by John Sheppard.
104 acres, given in by Enoch Philips.
330 acres, given in by George Ritchey.
105 acres, given in by Philip Shive.
120 acres, given in by Andrew Setzer.
Also, 1 House and Lot by the same; and for Town Tax, for 1828.

Dec. 29, 1828. [18¾cts] F. SLATER, *Sh'ff.*

Mills and Lands.

THE valuable *Mills* and *Lands* formerly the property of Geo. Saner, dec'd. are offered for sale by the late purchasers. This land lies on Dutchman's creek, 4 miles east of Mocksville, adjoining the Giles Mumford tract, and is equal to any land in Rowan county, with a large proportion of superior meadow; the Mills are of superior construction, and have now a very good and increasing run of custom; the water-power can very conveniently be made to drive any kind of Machinery. For other particulars, and terms, apply to Thomas D. Gibbs, one of the proprietors, on the premises.

17tf THOMAS D. GIBBS,
JOSEPH HANES,
PETER SANER,
JACOB SANER,
May 23d, 1828. MARTIN SANER.

N. B. Another tract, belonging to Peter Saner, adjoining the above, containing 225 acres, will be sold in connexion with the above, or separately as may best suit the purchaser; which is likewise first rate land.

Also, will be sold, a lot adjoining the town of Mocksville, containing ten acres of land, with a good dwelling-house, with out-houses, and an excellent garden: this property will be sold low, on accommodating terms. Apply as above.

Salisbury Light Infantry Blues.

YOU are required to appear in full uniform, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on Saturday, the 28th day of February next,—the last Saturday in the month. As Capt. Lemly intends resigning, having been appointed Adjutant of the regiment, [illegible] elect, on that day, some suitable gentleman as your Commander; it is particularly desirable, therefore, that *every* member of the company should be punctual in his attendance.

By order. JOHN H. HARDIE, *Sec'y.*
January 19th, 1828. 6t55

Cabinet Making Business.

HORATIO WOODSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the *Cabinet Making Business*, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Krider as a shoe shop, adjoining Mr. Jones' tavern, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the above business, on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. As he intends to employ the best of Workmen, and has no apprentices, he has no hesitation in saying his work will be well done. *Repairing* of all kinds done on the shortest notice.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes by strict attention to business to gain their custom. No exertions will be spared on his part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Good Walnut Plank will be received in part pay for work. H. W.
January 19, 1829. 4t54

John F. Phifer's Estate.

THE subscriber having qualified as Administrator of the Estate of John F. Phifer, deceased, requests all persons indebted to said Estate, to come forward and make payment; and all those having claims against said Estate, to present them, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred of recovery.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

He will offer for sale, at the late residence of the deceased, on Wednesday, the 18th day of February ensuing, and continue from day to day, until all is sold, House-hold and Kitchen Furniture, among which is an excellent Piano Forte, Farming Utensils, a quantity of Corn, Hay and Fodder, 20 or 30 bales of Cotton, Horses, Cattle, &c. &c. A credit of twelve months will be given, the purchasers giving bond and approved security.

He will also hire, at the same time, until the 25th of December next, a number of valuable Negroes. ROBT. McKENZIE, *Adm'r.*
January 22, 1829. 3t53

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style. 09

Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

Lost, or Mislaid,

THE certificate of two shares in the Capital Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina; for the renewal of which, application will be made to the Directory of said Bank at the appropriate time. JNO. L. HENDERSON.
August 30th, 1828. 30

Notice,

THAT we, *Peter Newton*, and *Edward Mac Grath*, have entered into copartnership in their mechanical business of

Plastering, Brick Laying, Painting &c.

Lincolnton, Dec. 15th, 1828. 26

Estate of Moses Rodgers, dec'd.

THE subscriber having qualified, at the January court of pleas and quarter sessions for the county of Cabarrus, N. C. as executor of the last will of Moses Rodgers, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate will come forward and make immediate payment; and all those who have demands will present their accounts for settlement within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pled in bar of their recovery. CARSON RODGERS, *Ex'r.*
Jan. 19, 1829. 3t53

A certain Cure for Intemperance.

THE subscriber has discovered a certain remedy for those who are unfortunately addicted to that most wretched of all vices, the too free use of ardent spirits, a single trial of the prescription will prove its efficacy: letters addressed to the subscriber post paid enclosing two dollars will be promptly attended to, by a remittance of the medicine and directions.

WM. L. AUSTIN.
Jefferson, Ashe county, N. C. 3mt57

N. B. Printers friendly to the cause of the unfortunate drunkards, will please give this an insertion.

225,000 acres of LAND

FOR SALE!

THE subscriber will sell two hundred and twenty five thousand Acres of LAND, lying in the counties of Buncombe and Haywood in the state of North Carolina, on the waters of Swannano, French Board, Tuckasege and Oconalufty Rivers. The healthiness of this section of North Carolina is well known. The Land is of a good quality, and for grazing, surpassed by none, even in the more western states. It lies generally in large bodies; but will be sold in quantities to suite the convenience of purchasers, except one Tract of fifty thousand acres, lying on both sides of the French Broad River, partly in Buncombe and partly in Haywood counties, on which large and rich Banks of *Iron Ore* have recently been discovered. Terms will be made accommodating, by the agent, who may generally be found in Asheville. JAS. COOK, *Agent.*
Nov. 14th, 1828. 6mt60

POETRY.

THE SCOLD—*Imitated from Berni.*

To dine on devils without drinking,
To want a seat when almost sinking,
To pay to-day—receive to-morrow,
To sit at feasts in silent sorrow,
To sweat in winter—in the boot
To feel the gravel cut one's foot,
Or a cursed flea within the stocking
Chase up and down—are very shocking:
With one hand dirty, and one hand clean,
Or with one slipper to be seen:
To be detained when most in hurry,
Might put Griseloa in flurry.
But these, and every other bore,
If to the list you add a score,
Are not so bad, upon my life,
As that one scourge—a *scolding wife!*

When vice shall stalk throughout the land,
And Virtues all take flight,
Then will this mixim firmly stand,
"Whatever is, is *Wright*." POPE.

LEGISLATORS.

Here's long heads and strong heads, with eloquent strains;
Here's clear heads and queer heads, and heads without brains;
Here's thick heads and quick heads, and heads great and small;
And heads that aspire to be heads over all.

From the Raleigh Register.

Female Patriotism.—In every age of the world, *Woman* has evinced patriotic zeal in national conflicts for Liberty. In every quarter of the globe instances of fearless intrepidity—nay, rash courage—have been displayed. During the sanguinary scenes of the French Revolution, countless numbers of Females fell victims to the guillotine, the horrors of imprisonment and assassination, for their *real* or *suspected devotion* to principles which they deemed for the good of their country, whether for or adverse to the policy of the times. Many, it is true, were mistaken in the exercise of their zeal, but still from motives connected with the public weal.

In the arduous struggle for independence, in this Nation, circumstances are on record of the *personal* courage of Females. Still more instances have been produced of self-devotion under pain, fatigue and privation, in the great cause of Freedom.

Perhaps the Southern States furnish more examples, as being more constantly the scenes of warfare, than any other. Major Gordon's "Revolutionary Anecdotes" furnish data of what human nature in its gentlest form, is capable of under great excitement. All have witnessed, in a less or greater degree, what the influences of virtuous love, conjugal affection and maternal tenderness can perform. Great, too, have been the actions which love of country has produced—it has overcome difficulties, braved dangers, and elicited the noblest sentiments.

We have been led to these remarks by a paragraph in the 2d volume of "Gordon's Anecdotes," which has recently fallen under our notice, evincing the pervading influence of the times on the female mind, in those days that "tried men's souls"—and it had its full operation on woman's mind. "The young Ladies (says Major Gordon,) of the best families in *Rowan* and *Mecklenburg* Counties, (in the Western part of North-Carolina,) adopted and proclaimed a Resolution to refuse the addresses of any young men of their Counties, except the brave Volunteers who served in the expedition to South-Carolina to subdue the Scovolite Insurgents."

These young ladies drew their lives from "fathers of war-proof;" for it will be remembered, that Mecklenburg County declared themselves in favor of Independence long before the *Thirteen States* united for that purpose; and some brave men are still living, (and long may they live!) who fleshed their maiden swords in support of their "fields and firesides" from foreign despotism. *Ral. Reg.*

Native Wine.—Dr. Mitchell (of New York) has received a letter from Washington, stating, that a gentleman from the south has collected fifty-two varieties of the vine, indigenous to the U. S. The celebrated species called Scuppernong, from N. Carolina is so prolific, that a single vine has produced 2,000 pounds of grapes, yielding eight barrels of wine, of fine quality and flavor.

A Bill was yesterday reported by Mr. Vance, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to abolish the office of Major General, and to regulate Brevet Rank in the Army. *Nat. Jour. 30th ult.*

Mr. Alexander, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported yesterday a will concerning the importation of Slaves into the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. *ib.*

We understand that, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Rush, and the urgent nature of much of the business of the Treasury Department, the President has authorized Mr. Southard, the Secretary of the Navy, to perform the duties of Secretary of the Treasury, during Mr. Rush's illness. *Nat. Jour. 27th.*

ITEMS OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

There have been great rejoicings in St. Croix in consequence of the marriage of the king of Denmark's second daughter to her cousin Frederick Carl Christian. A letter published in the New York Gazette says:

"It appears that there has been much unhappiness between the families, as the father of this young Prince is cousin to the king, and next in succession, which gives Prince Frederick a claim to the Thorne likewise. This marriage therefore between those so nearly related, and equal claimants to Denmark's sceptre, will allay all those fiery feelings, and peace and concord will now reign, in place of anger, disgust, and discord."

The Piedmontese Gazette states that there is now living at Lausane, a woman aged 114 years, having been born in the year 1714. She has had two husbands,—has passed a considerable part of her life disguised in men's clothes, and was seven years employed as a courier in the service of a Milanese prince. It is remarkable that, having become completely bald at 50, she subsequently recovered a fine head of hair. Her chief nourishment is coffee, with a large admixture of sugar: it is said that she drinks 10 cups per day. She is in excellent health, and does not appear more than 60 years old. *N. Philan.*

Advantages of devotion.....Mr. Samuel Rees, a commercial traveller, on retiring to bed on Saturdy evening, at Bedford, Eng. was about to kneel for the purpose of offering up his prayer, when he perceived the leg of a man protruding from under the bed. Mr. Rees immediately caused the fellow to be secured, and on the next morning, he was sentenced to the tread-mill for three months. The discovery was fortunate, as Mr. Rees had cash in his pocket to the amount of £130, which in all probability would have changed pockets before morning.

The Sun says, "there is no doubt but that Cobbet will be introduced into Parliament as member for Downton, next session, by the Earl of Radnor! We hope so—he will make glorious sport in the House for a month, and then sit down as silent as a muzzled lurcher."

Peace between France and the Dey of Algiers is likely to be established forthwith. Achmet Bey, who was high in command in the Morea, is on a visit to France, with some of his officers.

The prosecution of the Thames tunnel has been entirely abandoned. Want of funds is said to be the sole cause of this unfortunate termination.

Arrest, imprisonment and confiscation continued in Portugal. Individuals were taken up upon the denunciation of informers, and immured in dungeons, where many of them perished.

It is stated that sickness, the sword, and the privations experienced by the Russian army, had reduced it nearly 80,000 men. At Odessa alone, there were 20,000 sick and wounded in the hospitals and barracks.

Jussuf Pacha, who surrendered Varna to the Russians, had fixed his residence at Odessa, in Russia, where he had expended considerable sums of money!

The London Morning Chronicle mentions another government defaulter, a confidential clerk in the navy department, who, it is supposed, had sailed for America, with £30,000.

A horse shoe, which the inventor calls an expansion shoe, is one of the latest novelties in England. They say it will increase the speed, and contribute to the sure-footedness of the horse.

Mr. Campbell had been elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow.

Record of Births.—The State of Georgia having experienced much inconvenience from the difficulty of obtaining testimony of the ages of persons in questions of right before their Courts, by which the correct administration of justice has been impeded, the Legislature has passed an act at the last session, to establish an office for recording the births in every county in the State. It is made the duty of the Clerks of the Courts of Ordinary to register them in a book to be provided for the purpose, for which a fee of 25 cents is to be paid.

A few evenings since, in New York, a man had his hat stolen *off his head* in the street! The thief was pursued, taken and committed.

The Revenue.—The National Intelligencer of Saturday last, says, "It gives us pleasure to learn that the Revenue of the United States, for the last quarter of the past year, has exceeded, by half a million of dollars the amount at which it was estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury in his annual Report.

Funeral of Mrs. Jackson.—The following is an extract from a letter from a gentleman in Nashville to his friend in Philadelphia, dated the 26th Dec. 1828;

I wrote to you a few days ago, informing you of the death of Mrs. Jackson. After what I had heard from home of affliction in our own family, I thought I could not attend the funeral, but Colonel A——insisted on my going. Such a scene I never wish to witness again.

The poor old gentleman was supported to the grave by Gen. Coffee and Major Rutledge. I never pitied any person more in my life. The road to the Hermitage was almost impassable; but an immense number of persons attended the funeral. The remains of Mrs. Jackson were interred in the lower part of the garden. I never before saw so much affliction among servants on the death of a mistress. Some seemed completely stupified by the event: others wrung their hands, and shrieked aloud.—The woman that had waited on Mrs. Jackson, had to be carried off of the ground.

Surviving Officers.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, has furnished that print with a list of all the *Field Officers* of the revolutionary army who have applied for and received their pay under the act of Congress. There appear to be now only 26 of them living: of that number, there are but 5 Colonels, 3 Lieutenant Colonels, and 18 Majors.

Antarctic Expedition.—The U. S. ship Peacock is nearly ready for sea, and is destined to explore the frozen regions at the South Pole. Her timbers are of double thickness and she is more firmly built than any vessel ever before constructed in this country. Her crew will consist of about one hundred persons, including many scientific gentleman.

Eastern Boundary.—The Portland Argus contends that the right of Maine is perfectly clear to nearly all the land involved in the important Boundary question—and that this portion of the claim should never have been submitted to an umpirage. The claim goes for a territory of above 10,000 square miles—more than 6,000,000 of acres of valuable soil, worth a dollar an acre. The district would form 180 townships, of six miles square—and in 15 or 20 years might contain a population of from 100,000 to 200,000 inhabitants.

CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.

A bill has passed the Virginia House of Delegates, by a vote of 133 to 81, to organize a Convention. It gives to 22 counties, viz: Accomac, Norfolk, Chesterfield, Mecklenburg, Buckingham, Albemarle, Culpeper, Fauquier, Halifax, Campbell, Franklin, Bedford, Berkely, Jefferson, Hampshire, Monongalia, Harrison, Botetourt, Rockbridge, Washington, Wythe and Montgomery, two Delegates in the Convention—to three counties, viz: Augusta, Rockingham, and Pittsylvania, three members—and to three counties, viz: Loudon, Frederick and Shenandoah, four members. All the other counties, and the towns and boroughs, one member each.

It is not pretended that this bill is arithmetically equal. It leaves large fractions in some counties, unrepresented. But it would be difficult if not impossible to frame a bill on any principle, that should escape this objection in a greater or less degree.

If this bill shall have the effect of giving to the majority who declared last Spring in favor of a convention, a majority in the convention, relatively as strong as that of the people, we should hope it would answer every just and valuable purpose. That majority are entitled to a majority in the convention, and if this bill will not secure it to them as we believe it does, we hope that it may yield to some other that *will*.

The contest has been one of the most singular and fluctuating ever witnessed.

Whig.

Forage, in the Army.—A bill has been reported in Congress, to "regulate the allowance of forage to officers of the army," repeals all the existing laws on the subject, and provides the following substitutes in money for the present allowances: To a Major General, Brigadier General, Adjutant General, Inspector General, Quartermaster General, and Commissary General of Subsistence, each $20 per month; a Colonel, $16 per month; a Lieut. Colonel, Major, Quartermaster, Paymaster, and Surgeon, each $12 per month; and every other officer entitled to forage, $10 per month.

Salisbury:

FEBRUARY 10, 1829.

Manufactures in Iredell County.

The following account of the proceedings of our neighbors in Iredell county, has been heretofore published in our paper; but it did not receive as correct and conspicuous an insertion as we think the importance of the subject calls for; and moreover, as the period for the second meeting is near at hand, a republication of the incipient proceedings seems to be peculiarly seasonable at this time.

The Western Section of North Carolina is as peculiarly adapted to *manufactures*, of every description, as any part of the Union. We possess many advantages over the Northern States, both physical and moral: we have the raw material at our hands; our slave labor is cheaper (as Mr. Fisher conclusively demonstrated, in his report to the legislature last year) than that of their white *operatives*; our water-power is abundant; our climate is more genial than theirs, enabling us to pursue the business the whole year, while they are blocked up with ice for two or three months annually,—&c. &c. Indeed, nature has been most bountiful to North Carolina, in physical resources; all that is lacking to make the State wealthy and powerful, is moral energy in the people, to improve the rich gifts which the God of nature has laid at their hands.

In pursuance of public notice a number of the citizens of Iredell county, met at the Court House in Statesville for the purpose of considering the propriety or expediency of establishing a *Factory of Wool and Cotton*, in this section of country.

Tho. A. Allison, was called to the chair, George F. Davidson and Thos. Kerr, appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained at some length by John Mushat, Esq. On motion, Thos. A. Allison, Samuel King, Geo. L. Davidson, Wm. F. Cowan, James S. Byars, John Sloan, George F. Davidson, Thos. Kerr, George Flowers, Cyrus Simmonds, Rev. James Patterson, Richard Allison, Ephraim Davidson, John Mushat, William Harbin, William Potts, Alexander Torrence, Francis Young, Jas. W. Murdoch, Absalom Simonton, John M. Young, Joseph Chambers, John Tomlinson, James H. Hall, Robert Hall, Hosea Redman, Jas. Campbell, and James A. King, be a committee whose duty it shall be, to collect such information as may be in their reach, respecting manufacturing establishments, and make report of the same to a meeting of the citizens of said county, who are invited to attend at the Court House in Statesville, at our next February County Court; and the said committee convene in Statesville, on Monday the preceding day, for the purpose of preparing an Address to the citizens of said county at their general meeting.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be sent to the Editors of the Western Carolinian, and Yadkin and Catawba Journal, for publication.

On motion, the meeting adjourned to Tuesday of next County Court.

THOS. A. ALLISON, *Chairman.*

GEO. F. DAVIDSON, THOMAS KERR, } *Secretaries.*

VERMONT.

The last North American Review, in *reviewing* the Duke of Saxe Weimar's travels in the United States, speaks thus *rapturously* of Vermont,—that state of ice and islands, of Green Mountains and green pastures, of stony hills and steady habits:

"The Duke also failed to see Vermont, as he merely touched at Burlington and at Shoreham. This was a capital mistake in one, whose object was to see the United States. No portion of the Union offers a more exact or successful exemplification of the great principles of our democracy. Had he visited the interior of that state, he would have seen a portion of the Union eminently distinguished by the sublimity of its mountains, and the beauty of its valleys and copious streams; but he would also have seen a sovereign state, covering a large territory, in which there is a nearer approach to equality than in any of the far-famed democratic cantons of Switzerland; a state, in which the people every year resume every function of government, re-appointing not only the executive and legislative branches, but the judiciary and every peace officer, even to the village justice; a state which enjoys wise and equal laws and perfect security of property and person and yet pays its legislators but the common wages of journeymen mechanics, and its chief magistrate not much more; a state, filled up with mountains, and yet having roads as good and as level as almost any in the Union. In a word, the state of Vermont exhibits a condition of society, such as the most visionary enthusiast for liberty never ventured to dream of; a condition, which leaves to the individual perhaps the greatest degree of personal and public liberty, which is consistent with the organization of social life. But the Duke failed to read the lesson; he has nothing to say of Vermont, except that the elderly women there smoke tobacco!"

Vaccination.—Mr. Carson, of this state, presented a memorial in the House of Representatives, on the 26th ult. praying for the establishment of a National Vaccine Institution. It was referred to a select committee of seven.

What merry fellows.—The Adams men in New Jersey have been *celebrating their defeat!* An anecdote is related of the King of England, that at the close of our Revolutionary War, he gave orders that there should be a day of public rejoicing and thanksgiving. What will your Majesty rejoice for, inquired his premier?—that you have lost the most valuable colonies you had? No, replied the King. Is it, then, that we have had thousands of our bravest and most gallant officers and men slain in the contest? No. Well, it it that we have expended millions of money in that fatal war, thereby adding to our enormous national debt, and imposing still heavier burdens on your already oppressed subjects? No. *What*, then, may it please your Majesty, shall *we rejoice* for? Why, *that it is no worse!*

So it is with the Administration men in Bergen county, New-Jersey: they have had a *splendid* dinner, "by way (to use their own phraseology) of celebrating the integrity of the people of the state of New-Jersey, and *rejoicing that things are no worse!*" What happy souls they must be, to derive joy and comfort from defeat and overthrow. Had they lived in days of yore, they unquestionably would, from their great powers of *transmutation*, have been esteemed as adepts in the occult science of *Alchymy*.

But they are right: if we Jackson men have beaten them, we are not disposed to have all the good eating and drinking to ourselves, into the bargain.

Florida Winter.—On New-Year's day, the Rose bushes were in bloom in Pensacola; peas, lettuce, radishes, were growing in the gardens and were regularly served up at the public houses; and the musquitoes were as numerous and troublesome as in August here.

A fire broke out in Mobile, Alabama, on the 5th ult. which destroyed five frame buildings. A good deal of property was destroyed.

Fresh Shad were sold in Fayetteville, the first time this season, on the 27th January, at 3 cents each. In Wilmington they were caught on the 21st, and sold at 50 cents a *pair*: they were very fat; and were fine eating.

Gen. Jackson, accompanied by some of his friends, left Nashville on the 18th January, in the steam-boat Fairy, for Louisville, on his way to Washington city. Hundreds of citizens assembled on the bank of the river, to witness his departure and bid him farewell. No man ever carried with him more truly the affectionate good wishes of his neighbors and fellow-citizens, and none, but the immortal Washington, ever more richly deserved them.

Achille Murat, son of the former King of Naples, now a resident of Florida, has been appointed Mexican Vice Consul for the territory of Florida, and acknowledged as such by the President of the U. States

Slaves in Louisiana.—A law has been passed by the legislature of Louisiana, to take effect from the 1st of April next, to regulate the introduction of slaves into that state. It provides 1st, that no slave shall be allowed to be sold in that state, unless the vendor produces a certificate that he was of good character, and had not been convicted of any criminal offence, in the state from whence he was transported; penalty for not complying with these regulations $100. 2d, citizens who bring slaves from abroad for their own use, subject to the same restriction. 3d, Persons emigrating to the state with slaves shall not sell them until the expiration of two years. Slaves taken into the city of New-Orleans for sale or hire, shall not be exposed for that purpose in the *public and most frequented places!* This law is important to slave dealers as Louisiana is now the only profitable market for any considerable number of slaves, the sugar culture requiring more force than that of cotton, or any other branch of husbandry.

Thomas P. Devereux, Esq. has been reappointed Reporter to the Supreme Court, for the ensuing year.

☞ A report was very current, during last week, that Gen. Andrew Jackson, the President elect of the United States, was dead. But we are happy to say, it was merely a *report*. We perceive the same report had gained some credence at Raleigh, and also at Washington city, but there is not only no confirmation of it, but is contradicted by the Washington papers. A letter was last week received by a citizen of this town, from a friend in Kentucky, dated the 13th ult. announcing that the same report was prevalent there; but we have Nashville papers of the 23d, from which it appears the President elect departed from that city on the 18th, on his way to Washington, in good health.

Secret service Money.—A bill has been reported in Congress, by the committee on retrenchment, to prohibit the use of secret service money by the Executive except in time of War.

Close polling.—Mr. Richardson has been elected to Congress from Massachusetts by a *majority* of ONE VOTE only!

Large Hogs.—Four Hogs have been slaughtered this season in Halifax county in this state, weighing as follows: 1st, 525 lbs.; 2d, 500; 3d, 348; 4th, [illegible] aggregate weight, 1,677 lbs.

A letter from Mexico says that Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to that country, was an active agent in bringing about the recent revolution there, in favor of Guerrero. Certain it is, that while all the other foreign ministers left the city during the commotion, and most of their residences were partially plundered, Mr. Poinsett remained, and was treated with the utmost respect by the mob. We can't much blame our Minister, however, if he did take a part; for he had been most shamefully abused, and otherwise misused, by the party which is now ejected from office.

Executive Nominations.....The U. S. senate refused, on the 27th ultimo, to go into Executive business, for the purpose of acting on the nomination of Mr. Crittenden, as Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, in place of Judge Trimble, deceased: the vote was 21 to 17. From this it would appear that the senate is determined to postpone *some*, at least, of Mr. Adams's nominations, till he goes out of office.

Retrenchment.—Mr. Hamilton, from the committee of Retrenchment, reported a bill in the House of Representatives on the 28th ult. which provides, that for four months members of Congress shall be allowed their present pay, provided Congress should remain in session. Should a session be protracted beyond four months, the *per diem* to be reduced to *two* dollars a day. Stationary to a specified amount only is to be allowed: a regulation is to be made with respect to the pay for mileage; and no newspapers to be furnished on the public account to members.

DEATH of JUDGE TAYLOR!

The afflictive intelligence has reached here of the death of the Hon. *John Louis Taylor*, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of this State. He died at his residence in Raleigh on Thursday, the 29th ult. of the gout in the stomach.

The last Raleigh Register contains an obituary notice of the Chief Justice's death; from which it appears he was in the 59th year of his age: and that he was a native of Ireland, but came to this country in his boyhood, studied law in this State, became a successful practitioner, and at the age of 28 years was appointed a Judge on the Bench of our Superior Court. Whilst at the Bar, Mr. Taylor was one of its most distinguished members, possessing talents of the first order and gifted with a most impressive elocution.

By the act regulating the Supreme Court of this State, passed in 1810, which authorized the six Judges to appoint one of their number *Chief Justice*, he was honored with that distinction; and when in the year 1818, the Supreme Court was newly organized and made to consist of but three Judges, the deceased was again elected one of them, and again placed at their head, which high office he filled to the day of his death. Indeed he was presiding in the Supreme Court, on Thursday, the 22d ult. when he was seized with the malady which terminated his existence on that day week.

Judge Taylor was not only a distinguished Jurist—his mind was deeply imbued with that degree of refinement, which a long and familiar acquaintance with belles lettres only can confer, and which on suitable occasions, flowed from his lips and adorned his writings, by apt and felicitous quotations from the Ancient Classics. Nor was he more remarkable for the extent of his erudition, than for the amiable and benevolent qualities of his heart. He possessed a suavity of manners, which all who associated with him, felt and acknowledged. No one ever made an appeal to his sympathy, but he entered into their feelings—to his advice, but he cordially gave it—to his charity, but his hand was open to their relief.

The College of Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, had conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws on the Chief Justice in April last.

The deceased was buried on Sunday in a private burial ground. The usual Masonic honors were performed, for as a member of the Fraternity Judge Taylor had reached the highest grade of distinction.

NEW POST OFFICE.

A new Post Office has been established at Thomas's Ferry, on the Catawba river, Iredell county, and Mr. Lewis W. Thomas appointed Post Master: the name of the office is *Thomas's Ferry*. For the benefit of persons wishing to write to their friends in the neighborhood, papers in the state are requested to notice the establishment of this office.

January 28, 1829.

Mr. White: I send you the following, as a solution to the Rebus in your paper of 30th December, 1828.

The first number is *Six*;
second do. *Unit*;
third do. *Nine*;
The initials of which spell SUN.

Six is a number which all people know;
An Unit, tho' squar'd or cub'd, is so:
The ninth part of nine is just one, Mr. White;
So *Sun* is the word.....that makes my work right.

EVANDER.

"Evander" is right; his solution accords with that furnished us by the author. ED.

The *Halifax Minerva*, printed by Mr. John Campbell, Jr formerly of the Milton Gazette, has made its appearance. We hope the Editor may find the publishing of a newspaper, a better business in Halifax than it seems he did in Milton. His new paper is well executed, and *deserves* patronage, and we hope may *receive* it.

Internal Improvements, &c.—The Raleigh Register of the 30th ult. contains the proceedings and address of a meeting of a portion of the members of the late General Assembly, and other citizens friendly to Internal Improvements, which was held at the Capitol in Raleigh, 6th ult. When our columns are less encumbered than at present, with other matters of public interest, we shall give these proceedings an insertion.

The communication of *A Subscriber*, is received; and shall be published, in a week or two, with cheerfulness.

Snow.—We again had a slight fall of snow, last week. For two weeks past, the weather has been wet, sour, and cold.

MISS FRANCES WRIGHT.

We have been favored with the following extracts from a letter to a gentleman of Salisbury, from his friend in the city of New-York; dated January 29th, 1829.

"One of the topics of conversation here just at present, is the famous *Miss Frances Wright*. The renown of this errant apostle of *Truth*, has of course reached your "unknown regions," though I believe the light of her countenance never shone upon them. She has been lecturing here for some time, in the city Hotel, Masonic Hall, and other buildings; and has now hired the Park Theatre, to "give ample room and verge enough" to the overflowings of her eloquence. She seems to be particularly pleased with our city, in spite of the very rough handling some uncourteous Editors have given her, and I very much fear intends to make it the head-quarters of her faith, the Mecca of true believers, the Delphos where she is to give out oracles. Curiosity has hitherto attracted crowds to hear her; but she has very few followers, and when her day is over, will sink into insignificance, with the thousand of as silly, thoughtless, tho' less dangerous bubbles that have preceded her. She is however a graceful speaker, clear and emphatic, though rather too masculine in her delivery, and a tolerably good writer. She proposes editing a weekly paper, in conjunction with some of her hopeful disciples of the Tom Paine school, dwellers in the very outskirts of society,—its scum and scourings, all of them are—with ten times Tom Paine's coarseness, and without the tenth part of his sense."

THE BANKS.

The subject of the Banks, is one of paramount interest to the people of North Carolina, at this time: it is necessary, therefore, that the people should be enlightened on a subject that so deeply concerns them,—that they should be made acquainted with the (to them) mysterious operations of those powerful monied machines, by which the wealth of the country has been controuled, and the poor, *productive* classes at last brought within their griping influence. To contribute our mite towards advising our fellow citizens of the means by which their very life blood is about being sucked from them, (or, which is the same thing, their means of subsistence wrested from them) we shall, from time to time, publish whatever comes in our way, tending to throw light on the Banking system, particularly in N. Carolina. On the last page, the reader will find Mr. Potter's report on the subject of the Banks in this state—depicting, in glowing terms, the mismanagement of those institutions; and also, an extract from Mr. Jones's circular, on the opposite side of the question. As soon as we can find room, we shall give the report of that portion of the committee who differed from Mr. Potter; as also the bill for instituting legal proceedings against the State Bank.

The *Wheat*, it is feared, will be materially injured by the cold, wet weather we have experienced for some time past. The ground, after becoming completely saturated with rain, was frozen, and cast up, which exposed the roots of the wheat to be killed by frost and ice. We hope the damage will not be as wide-spread as is apprehended.

The *Supreme Court* of this State adjourned on Thursday, the 29th ult.

The Raleigh Register, of the 3d inst. contains a list of cases decided at this term. We select such as are of interest to our readers.

EQUITY CAUSES.

Kezanna Pickett and others *v.* James McKenny and others, and the Cross Bill, from Rutherford, Report filed. Decree for sale of Lands in Rutherford County, the money to be paid as therein decreed with a further reference to the Master.

Henry Huffstettler, Adm'r. &c. *v.* Nicholas Whisonant and Peter Eaker, from Lincoln. Report filed and confirmed. Decree according to Report.

John Smith's Ex'r. *v.* Azel Sharpe and others, from Iredell. Report filed and confirmed, and Decree accordingly.

John Kirby and Thomas Oaks *v.* William Bird and others, from Rowan. Decree for sale of the land mentioned in the pleadings.

Andrew Allison *v.* Robert Worke and others, from Iredell. Referred to the Clerk without prejudice.

John Nesbitt's Executor *v.* John and Hamilton Brown, Ex's &c. from Wilkes. according to scire facias.

George Carrington *v.* Herbert Simms, from Orange. Referred to the Clerk to take an account without prejudice.

Taylor and others *v.* Dickins and others, from Orange. Bill dismissed without prejudice—Costs to be paid by complainant.

Betsey Jordan and others *v.* Simon Green and others, from Franklin. Final Decree

Alfred D. Kerr *v.* James Cowan and Alfred D. Conner, from Iredell. It is ordered that this cause be transmitted to the Court below, having been prematurely removed—each party to pay their own costs in this Court.

COMMON LAW CAUSES.

Den on demise of W. M. Sneed and others *v.* John Mc Geehee, appt. from Caswell. Rule for new trial discharged and judgment.

John H. Alley *v.* Noah Hampton, from Rutherford. Rule for new trial discharged, and judgment affirmed.

STATE CAUSES.

State *v* John H. Roane, from Burke. Rule for new trial discharged, and judgment for the State.

State *v.* Isaac, Negro Slave, from Jones Judgment for the State.

State *v.* John Chittem, from Currituck Rule for new trial discharged and judgment for the State.

State *v.* Simeon Cochrane, from Warren. Rule for new trial made absolute.

Note.—The sickness of the late Chief Justice prevented judgments from being entered up in a number of Causes which had been argued and submitted to the Court.

Latest from Europe.—By the John Jay, arrived at New-York, from Liverpool, advices are received to the 16th December.

The news from the seat of War is, that the sieges of Choumla and Silistria had been raised and that the Russian Armies were making a most disastrous retreat across the Danube, where they would go into winter quarters.

Death of Lord Liverpool.—The Earl of Liverpool died on the 10th of December, at his seat at Coombe Wood, where he had been staying ever since his removal from town after his first dangerous illness. His lordship had been in his usual state of health for some days previous without any symptoms calculated to excite apprehension having appeared, and had breakfasted as usual; when, about half past nine o'clock, he was attacked with convulsions and spasms; a messenger was immediately despatched to Mr. Sanford, one of his lordship's medical attendants, who resides in the neighborhood, but before that gentleman could arrive, his lordship had breathed his last.

The Journal des Debats, in an article from Kalarasch, on the 18th ult. insists upon it, that the fine and brave Russian army, half famished, and in the most miserable condition, is quitting Bulgaria in all directions. Part of the cannon have been buried—part carried off by the oxen, for all the horses have perished. So great was the misery in the camp before the raising of the siege, that nearly 500 men died in the entrenchments on the 3d and 4th, without reckoning those who were killed in the continual sorties of the Turks.

The Russians attribute the obstinacy of the Turks and their military skill to the English and French officers in their armies.

All the country round Varna and Shumla is completely devastated. This may be one of the reasons for the retreat of the Russians.

Letters received in Paris, attribute the raising of the siege of Silistria to the extreme bad weather, rather than to the approach of the Turkish forces.

An article dated Jassy, 20th Nov. says, that the Turks are in the environs of Varna, and have made demonstrations to retake it.

Don Miguel is not dead as it was reported by the last accounts. His health is improving. The expedition which sailed against Terceira has been dispersed in a storm.

Mexico.—The packet ship Leonidas, Bugnon, at New York from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 28th ult. brings some further particulars respecting the late revolution in the capital of that Republic. Captain Bugnon reports that Alvarado and most of the country towns had declared for Guerrero; that a body of 800 troops of the Guerrero party had been encamped 8 or 10 days within five miles of Vera Cruz, and an attack was hourly expected. There were only about 500 troops in the place. The officers were consulting as to the expediency of surrendering, and making the best terms they could; the plunder of the city would be inevitable.

Extract of a letter dated "Vera Cruz, 27th Dec. "The affairs of this country are in a most deplorable state. *Mexico has been pillaged* to a very large amount and the whole country is in a state of rebellion. "*Vera Cruz, Dec.* 23 Since mine of yesterday, there has been a declaration both of the Army and Citizens of Vera Cruz, in favor of Guerrero, and it is now believed that things will be quiet for a while, and a revival of business."

The U. States ship Falmouth was at Vera Cruz when the Leonidas sailed.

Prices at New Orleans, Jan. 5...Sugar 6 cents per pound; molasses on the plantations 18 to 20 cents per gallon; lead 4 to 4½ cents per pound; flour $6,50 per barrel; cotton 9 to 13 cents per pound.

It is said that an acre of sugar cane yields 1500 pounds of sugar worth $90; and that one slave can take care of 10 acres.

New-York, Jan. 27—3 or 4000 barrels of New York and Southern *Flour*, were sold yesterday, at $8 1-2, an advance of 25 cents, on previous prices; but the news published this morning [per Napoleon] has put things where they were before. Holders are, however, very firm; the stock on hand is moderate.

CONGRESS.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.—The Senate was engaged most of this day, in consideration of Mr. Benton's resolution relative to the sinking fund act of 1817, the deposits of the government in the Bank of the United States, and the Public Debt; Mr. Benton spoke two hours on the subject. In the House, Mr. Miner offered two resolutions, with a long preamble, relative to the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and looking to the abolishment of slavery in the District; the Oregon bill was a short time under consideration; the House adjourned early, in consequence of having heard of the *death of Mrs. Jackson*.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.—In Senate, Mr. Benton, from the military committee, reported unfavorably to the petition of Gen. Scott, relative to his rank as brevet Maj. Gen.; Mr. Kane presented certain resolutions of the legislature of Illinois, praying for a grant of $75,000 in scrip, payable in public lands, to aid that state in making and repairing certain state roads; a petition was presented from Connecticut, against carrying the mails on Sunday. In the House, Mr. Miner's anti-slavery bill, the Oregon bill, and the Cumberland road bill, consumed most of the day.

Thursday, Jan. 8.—In Senate, a petition was presented from the auctioneers of New-York, against imposing duties on sales at auction; after various other unimportant subjects were disposed of, the senate adjourned to Monday. In the House, very little business of consequence was transacted, except discussing the propriety of adopting Mr. Miner's anti-slavery resolutions.

Friday, Jan. 9.—The Senate did not sit this day. In the House, no subject was definitely acted on; the Oregon bill, the Georgia claims bill, and Mr. Miner's resolutions for abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, were all some time under consideration; Mr. Miner's resolutions, which only propose an inquiry, were adopted, after lopping off a long and offensive preamble, which he had tacked to them.

Saturday, Jan. 10.—Neither house sat to-day.

Monday, Jan. 12.—In Senate, the protest of the Georgia legislature against the tariff, was presented; a petition from New Hampshire against carrying the mail on Sunday, was presented. In the House, Mr. M'Duffie reported a bill regulating sales at auction, for the protection of the revenue; a very large number of petitions and memorials were this day presented.

Tuesday, Jan. 13.—In Senate, a petition was presented from Boston, praying for a drawback on rum manufactured from foreign molasses, and cordage from foreign hemp; a petition was presented from Charleston, against carrying the mail on Sunday. In the House, most of the day was consumed on the Tennessee land bill.

Wednesday, Jan. 14.—In senate, a bill was passed for laying off a town on Bean river in Illinois; most of the day was spent on Mr. Dickersons bill for distributing the surplus revenue. In the House, various unimportant business was acted on: the Washington turnpike road bill consumed a good portion of the day.

Thursday, Jan. 15.—In Senate, Mr. Dickerson's bill for distributing a portion of the U. S. revenue among all the states, was referred to a select committee, composed of Messrs. Dickerson, Branch, Bell, Hayne, and Sanford; a petition was presented from Philadelphia, for a reduction of the duties on *teas*. In the House, a bill was presented for the better regulation of our intercourse with the Indian tribes; Mr. Hamilton's resolutions, submitted at a former session, for indemnifying those persons who suffered fine and imprisonment under old John Adams's sedition law of 1798, were taken up, referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed; the South Sea expedition bill was ordered to a third reading, 97 to 59; the Cumberland road bill was taken up, and the blank in it filled with the sum of $100,000, and its further consideration was postponed till Monday.

Friday, Jan. 16—The senate did not sit. In the House, Mr. M'Duffie presented a bill relative to the duties on certain descriptions of merchandize; a bill was reported from the committee of retrenchment, to regulate the publication of the acts of congress; also, a bill prescribing the mode of printing and distributing certain public documents; a joint resolution was reported for stereotyping the laws of congress.

Saturday, Jan. 17.—The senate did not sit to-day. In the House, a long time was spent on the resolution providing that the House should vote *viva voce* in the election of its officers; some time was spent in debate on the Georgia claims: several private bills were disposed of.

Monday, Jan. 19.—In Senate, Mr. M'Kinley moved an inquiry, which was agreed to, whether the appointment of the King of the Netherlands as umpire between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the north western boundary, was in conformity to the Constitution of the U. S.; several resolutions and bills were disposed of. In the House, numerous petitions and private bills were disposed of: the bill authorising the U. S. to subscribe $90,300 to the Washington turnpike road company, passed its third reading; the rest of the day was spent on the bill relative to the Cumberland road.

Tuesday Jan. 20.—In Senate, a bill relative to the supreme court, was passed and sent to the House; the bill for continuing the Cumberland road west of Zanesville, was passed. In the House the bill establishing the territorial government of Huron, was passed, 123 to 70; the bill authorizing the government to subscribe 4,500 shares to the Washington turnpike company, was passed; the bill relative to the supreme court, this day received from the Senate, was passed finally through this house.

Judge Johnston.—The National Intelligencer, of the 28th ult. says it is extremely doubtful whether Judge Johnston will be able to attend this session of the Supreme Court, owing to the injury he received by the upsetting of the stage near Greensboro,' in this state.

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Feb. 7th.—Cotton [in seed] 1½ to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 4.50 to 5 per barrel, wheat 50 to 75, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 25 to 30, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 30 to 50, whiskey 22 to 25, bacon 8 to 10.

Fayetteville, January 29th.—Cotton 8 to 8.50, bacon 6 to 8, peach brandy 55 apple do 40 to 45, butter 15 to 20, corn 35 to 40, flaxseed 90, flour 5.75 to 7.00, lard 7½, molasses 40, sugar 10½ to 11 salt 90 to $1, tallow 8, wheat 1.36, whiskey 25 to 30.....U. S. bank notes 1½ a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, 1½ a 2 ditto.

Charleston, Jan. 31.....Cotton 8 to 9½ cents, flour 9½, whiskey 27 to 28, bacon 6 to 7, hams 11 best kind of bagging 22 to 24, salt 40 to 50, corn 46, coffee 13 to 14½....North Carolina bank bills 2½ per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

Remarks.—Since the last advices from Liverpool, of the depressed state of those markets for Cottons, together with the continued high Freights and low rate of Exchange, has caused our market to decline full half a cent on all descriptions, particularly on the middling and lower qualities. Sales to some extent have been made at 8 1-2 for mixed to *good fair lots* and up to 9 a 9 1-2 for *good* to *prime*—the latter price for selections. Fine Cottons of favourite Brands reach 10 a 10 1-2.

Camden, Jan. 31.—Cotton 7.50 to 8¾, flour 6 a 6½ for that made at Camden mills, wheat 75, corn 40, oats 30, salt 87½.

Baltimore, Jan. 30.—Flour $8 to 8.50, cotton 10 to 11, whiskey 24 to 25½, bacon 10 to 12.

Richmond, Vir. Jan. 30.—Cotton 6 a 9, flour 7 to 7.75, wheat 1.45 to 1.56, corn 50 a 60, bacon 6 to 7, brandy apple 30 to 37, old peach do 90 a 1, whiskey 29 to 29, leaf tobacco 2½ to 9, North Carolina bank bills 3½ discount, S. Carolina 2½, Georgia 2½.

Petersburg, Virg. Jan. 23.—Cotton 7 to 10, flour 7 to 7.50, apple brandy 40, peach do. 45 to 75, salt $1, tobacco 2.50 to 7.85, wheat 1.60, whiskey 32 to 35; N. Carolina bank bills 3 to 4; S. Carolina 1½ to 2. Georgia 3—Darien 8.

Columbia, S. C. Jan. 30.—Cotton 8 to 9½, flour 5 to 6½, whiskey 35 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87½ to 100, corn 40 to 45, salt 87...North Carolina Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount. Georgia Bank Bills 1½ to 2 per cent. discount.

Newbern, Jan. 31..Cotton 8.50 a 8.75, flour 7 to $8, wheat $1, bacon 6 to 8, salt 45 to 80, peach brandy 60, apple do. 45, whiskey 35.

Wilmington, Jan. 28.—Cotton 8.53 to 9, corn 40 to 45, beeswax 22, bacon 8 to 10, salt 70 to 75, whiskey 30 to 32, apple brandy 35 to 37, flour 8.50 to 8, leaf tobacco 4 to 4.25.

New-York, Jan. 30th.—Cotton 9¾, to 11½ flour 6.50 to 8.50, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.60 to 1.70, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 25 to 26, leaf tobacco 3 to 12, yellow beeswax 23 to 24.....North-Carolina bank bills 6½ per cent. discount, South Carolina 2½, Georgia 4, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

MARRIED,

In Washington, Georgia, A. H. Sneed, Esq. formerly of Granville county, in this state, to Mrs. Rhody Roddy, of the first mentioned place.

On the 15th inst. by James B. Thomas, Esq. John M'Leod, Esq. of Burke county, to Miss Jane M'Leod, of Iredell.

DIED,

In Charlotte, 25th ultimo, Mr. Thomas Gillespie, aged about 30 years: he was a native of Rowan county, but had resided in Charlotte for 10 or 12 years past.

In Montgomery county, on the 28th ult. at the house of John Laton, after an illness of three weeks, a travelling man by the name of Allen Baker, on his way from Nash county, N. C. to Alabama. He was about 30 years of age. Every attention was paid to him, as a stranger.

[*Communicated*.

In this county, on Thursday, the 29th ult. Mrs. Mary Walton, wife of Mr. William Walton, in the 37th year of her age. She was taken sick on Saturday, with an inflammatory fever; and was a corpse on Thursday. She was perfectly resigned to the afflictive dispensation of Heaven, which separated her from all that she held dear on earth, and expressed a full conviction that she would soon realize the happiness arising from the presence of her God in the realms of blissful eternity. She has left a husband and seven children, to mourn her premature departure for the world of spirits.

In Darlington District S. C. on the 13th ult. Mrs. Dorcas I. Lide, wife of Eli W. Lide, Esq. and daughter of Mrs. Jane W. Alexander, of Mecklenburg county, in this state, aged 27 years.

Recently, at Covington, Tipton county, Tennessee, Baker Woodward, Esq. attorney at law. Mr. Woodward was, at the time of his death, a citizen of Memphis, Tennessee, but was previously a resident of Vicksburg, Mississippi. He emigrated to Mississippi 5 or 6 years ago from Morganton, in this state, where he has left many relatives.

At his residence in Guilford on the 17th inst. Col. Daniel Gillaspie, in the 88th year of his age. Col G. was a soldier and hero of the Revolutionary war; he was an exemplary christian, a good husband, father, neighbour and citizen, and has left a numerous train of relatives and friends to lament their loss.

In Newbern, Mrs Catharine Chapman, relict of the late Samuel Chapman Esq.

Regimental Orders.

THE officers of the 63d Regt. N. C. Militia, will appear at the court-house in Salisbury, 10 o'clock, A. M. on Friday, the 27th inst. armed and equipt as the law directs, for Drill. By order of Edw. Yarbro', Col. Comdt.

SAM'L. LEMLY, *Acting Adj.*

Feb. 3d, 1829. 3t55

Removal.

THOMAS MULL, Jr. respectfully informs his customers and the public, that he has removed his *Boot and Shoe* establishment to the building immediately between Mr. George Brown's store and the Post Office, and but a few steps from the Court-House; where he intends to carry on the business very extensively. His new shop is as convenient as any stand in town; where

It will please him to recommodate those who wish to buy;
And delight him to wait on those who only want to "try."

Salisbury, Feb. 3d, 1829. 3t55

Boot and Shoe Making.

THOMAS MULL, Jr.

RESPECTFULLY informs his acquaintances and the public, that, having purchased Mr. *Eben. Dickson's* Boot and Shoe establishment in the town of Salisbury, and employed that gentleman as Foreman of the shop, he is prepared to execute all orders for making

BOOTS and SHOES,

of every description, on short notice, and for reasonable prices.

He intends constantly to keep a supply of the most superior Northern Leather, and to employ from 15 to 20 first rate workmen; which will enable him to make the most elegant kinds of Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and of the very best materials. He also keeps an assortment of Boots and Shoes constantly on hand, manufactured at his own shop, for the accommodation of those who may wish to be supplied on a sudden emergency.

Owing to the pressure of the times, he will allow a liberal indulgence to those he feels safe in trusting. 13t55

His utmost efforts shall be used to give entire satisfaction to all his customers, and he hopes thereby to secure their continued confidence and patronage. *Salisbury, Nov.* 18, 1828.

A FIRST RATE

English Teacher Wanted,

TO take charge of a *School* in or near Statesville. Apply to Thomas A. Allison; or James M'Knight, in Statesville.

Jan. 26th, 1829. 2t53

Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, *wholesale and retail*, SPUN COTTON, Number 6 to 15, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to

J. MURPHY, *Agent*.

Salisbury, May 5, 1828. [14]

THE BANKS.

The undersigned, members of the joint select committee to whom was referred so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Banks, having had the subject under consideration, and examined such testimony, in relation to it, as they could conveniently procure, respectfully submit, as the result of their investigations, the following

REPORT.

The Legislature having laid down, in the charters of the several Banks, certain fundamental articles for the government thereof, the committee assumed these articles as the bases of their investigations, and proceeded accordingly to inquire, in the first place, whether the stock of the several Banks had been raised in the manner required by their charters? The evidence received by the committee on this point shows that the charters of the Banks were disregarded, and violated in the very creation of their capital.

The charter of the Bank of Cape Fear enacted in 1804, authorized that corporation to raise a capitol stock of $250,000; and the charter of the Newbern Bank, enacted in the same year, authorised that Bank to raise a capital stock of $200,000; both charters directing the capital to be paid by the Stockholders in gold or silver. The undersigned have received no evidence as to the mode in which these Banks got into operation. It would seem, however, that they contemplated, at the outset, an evasion of the provisions of their charters. It is in evidence to the undersigned that soon after they went into operation, they contrived to get possession of nearly all the paper money which had been issued on the faith of the State, which, being at the time a legal tender, enabled them to evade demands for specie, which they did by thrusting this ragged paper at those who presented their notes for specie. In 1807, 25 000 dollars was added to the capital stock of each of these banks; in 1814, their charters were extended, and they were authorised to increase their respective capitals to 800,000 dollars each, viz. the Newbern Bank was authorised to raise an addition to its stock of 575 000 dollars, and the Bank of Cape Fear an addition of 525 000 dollars. It is in evidence to the undersigned, that the whole of this additional stock was manufactured by the Banks themselves, and that, in many instances, favored individuals were permitted to acquire stock by subscribing their names and putting their notes into bank, without advancing a single dollar of actual capital. It follows that the whole amount of the interest drawn from the people, on the loans made on this fictitious capital, was a foul and illegal extortion. The effect of the transaction was the same as if the pretended stockholders had individually executed their notes of hand, without interest, to the amount of the notes which they issued from the bank, and exchanged them with the people for their notes, bearing interest and renewable every ninety days. Taking the issues made on this fabricated capital to be in proportion with those made on their former capital, they must have put into circulation, on the faith of this assumed stock, between 3 and 4.000.000 of notes; and thus a parcel of individuals, under the name of Stockholders, but who in fact held no stock, contrived to exchange their notes, without interest, to the amount of 3 or 4,000,000, for the notes of the people, bearing an interest of more than 3 per cent; and while the property of the people was pledged for the payment of the notes they had given to the Stockholders, there was not a dollar or an atom of property pledged to them for the payment of the notes they had received *from* the stockholders; so that for the use of their notes, which intrinsically were of no value at all, the stockholders of these two Banks have drawn from the people, by way of interest, something like 200.000 dollars annually.

The charter of the State Bank, enacted in 1810, authorised that corporation to raise a capital stock of $1,600 000, and directed books to be opened to receive subscriptions for that sum requiring, at the same time, that individuals subscribing for stock should pay three-fourths of the amount subscribed in gold or silver, and the other fourth in the paper currency, issued on the faith of the State. Books were accordingly opened, and the sum subscribed, including the subscription of $250,000 for the State, amounted to $1,179.600. Of this sum only $500,000, or thereabouts, was paid into Bank, as required by the charter, in gold or silver. The balance was paid in Bank notes. Upon the capital thus constituted, the Bank went on to operate till Nov. 1818; at which time the proportion between the notes in circulation and the specie on hand, was nearly as 12 to 1. In other words, the Bank had largely upwards of 11, and nearly 12 dollars of their notes in circulation, for every dollar of specie in their vaults. The Directors then ordered books to be opened to receive subscriptions for the 424,000 dollars, which remained unsubscribed when the books were first opened; and it forms a part of the order, by which this additional subscription was authorised, that the subscribers might pay it in the notes of the Bank. The reason assigned for this operation of the directors, is, that they were desirous of applying the spunge to a part of their outstanding debt, and by way of calling in 424,000 dollars of their notes, they authorised individuals who held them to subscribe for stock in the Bank to that amount, and pay for it in their notes. Thus, at a time when they had in circulation nearly 12 dollars in notes for every dollar of specie in their vaults, and when most obviously they were unable to redeem their notes with specie, they purchased them from the holders by the sale of stock which they themselves created by the mere act of subscription. This the undersigned conceive to have been a most flagrant and fraudulent violation of their charter. The charter only authorised the Bank to operate on a real and intrinsic capital, and directed that capital should be paid into the Bank by the Stockholders. In the transaction alluded to, the Bank itself, by a scribbling process of its own, created the capital, and paid off a portion of its debt, by the very act by which it also increased its capital. A circumstance, too, which greatly adds to the enormity of the transaction, is, that before all the instalments became payable, the State Bank, the Bank of Newbern and Bank of Cape Fear entered into a formal resolution, through their delegates assembled at Fayetteville in June, 1819, not to pay specie; and their notes immediately fell to 15 per cent. below par. Then commenced the system of usury and extortion which has since been carried on with such unparalleled audacity, under the *name* of *exchange*. Up to this time, viz. 1819, the high tide of commercial prosperity enjoyed by the country enabled the Banks to keep afloat, notwithstanding the artificial character of their capital, without resorting to this daring and dishonest expedient. They had kept pace in their operations with the increasing resources of the country, so as to absorb, by way of interest on discounts, nearly all the profits of the immense business then doing; and having raised, against the people, a debt equal to the vast resources which from 1814 to that time, they had derived from their foreign commerce, as soon as the alteration occurred in our foreign regulations, and those resources were cut off, the business of the country, unable any longer to employ the immense circulating medium which had been created by the Banks, and their notes returning upon them for redemption, they determined to extort from the people additional premiums on loans in order to enable them to meet the demands of their creditors. A scene of extortion and usury ensued, which has no parallel in the annals of avarice—the strange spectacle of monied institutions exacting specie in exchange for their notes, which they themselves refused to redeem with specie! To show the gross character of the usury thus carried on, the undersigned will suppose a case: An individual applies to the Bank for a loan of 1000 dollars, and offers his note to be discounted for the amount. He is told by the Bank that his note cannot be discounted, unless he will exchange with them 1000 dollars of specie funds for 1000 dollars of their notes. Taking their notes to be 5 per cent. below par, 1000 dollars of their notes would in fact be no more than 950 dollars. So that the substance of such a proposition would be, that the borrower should give the Bank 50 dollars as a premium for the loan of 1000 dollars, which, added to the legal interest received in advance, would amount to something more than eleven per cent. In some instances the usury has been still more rank. Quantities of their notes have been loaned to individuals on the condition that the whole amount should be returned in ninety days in specie funds. At the rate of depreciation before stated, such a transaction would be equivalent to the exaction of 25 per cent. The evidence received by the committee, shows that the State Bank and Bank of Newbern have been guilty of such practices since the summer of 1819. There is no evidence that the Bank of Cape Fear has. It appears, in aggravation of the guilt of these practices, that, in the case of the State Bank, the specie funds thus extorted from the people in exchange for their depreciated notes, have been employed by the Bank in purchasing back those notes at a discount. That they have, at times, employed agents in New York and Petersburg to buy up their notes; and that about twelve months since, a parcel of their notes were bought up by their agents at Petersburg at 8 per cent discount. It is stated by the President of the Bank of Cape Fear, for whose testimony too much respect cannot be expressed, that the notes of that Bank have at different times, been bought up at a discount by the Bank. That a quantity of its notes were so purchased in anticipation of the late call of Stockholders, and that during the panic occasioned by that call something like 5,000 dollars of their notes were bought up by the Bank at a discount of 5 per cent. The depreciation of the notes of all the Banks occasioned by the refusal of the Banks to make good their notes with specie, has been productive of incalculable mischief to the community; and it is no inconsiderable aggravation of the mischief to know that, in the case of the State Bank, large quantities of their notes have occasionally seen thrown into circulation by themselves in the purchase of cotton. It is in evidence to the undersigned, that they laid out at one time 30,000 dollars of their notes, in the purchase of cotton, on which they made a profit of more than 8,000 dollars. Another remarkable fact in the history of the State Bank, which the undersigned will notice in passing, is, that to protect themselves from demands for specie, they determined at one time to administer an oath to an individual presenting their notes for specie, in which he was compelled to state that he was not a broker. It further appears to the undersigned that all the Banks have bought up U. States Bank notes for which they exchange their own notes at a discount; and that the State Bank, and Bank of Cape Fear, in direct violation of their charters, have purchased stock to a considerable amount in the United States Bank. The State Bank appears to have made a most convenient use of this arrangement. It appears from the evidence of the late President of that Bank, that they have been in the habit of rendering false statements to the Legislature; and that in May last, when they stated in their exhibit that they had on hand 214 000 dollars in specie, 140,000 dollars of it consisted of Stock in the United States Bank. So that instead of keeping the specie in their vaults to take up their paper, they had vested it in the Stock of another bank, and were deriving interest from it. It further appears, from the evidence of the same person, that the amount of actual specie now in the State Bank at Raleigh is not more than 300 or 400 dollars; at any rate, not exceeding 1000 dollars.

The undersigned have now gone through the details of the evidence, and stated all the *essential* facts collected in the course of their examination. Having thus embodied a simple statement of the facts, they would here close their report, and leave the conclusions and arguments to the Legislature; but they feel themselves impelled, by a solemn sense of the duty which they owe to the Legislature and the country, to take a brief view of the present relation between the Banks and the people, and the consequence which *must* ensue, if the banks are permited to continue their operations; and, in doing so, to advert to the report of the committee of the State Bank at their late general meeting. It appears that the people of North Carolina, having already paid to the banks, since they went into operation, a profit of about 4,000,000 dollars on their stock—stock, too, three-fourths of which was manufactured by the Banks themselves in a fictitious manner—that having paid this immense sum exceeding four times the amount of actual capital stock ever paid into Bank according to law they still hold the notes of the people for more than 5,000.000 dollars, about four times the amount of the whole circulating medium of the State. Thus it is in the power of the Banks *absolutely to extinguish* the currency of the country, and when they have taken every dollar out of circulation, still to have a debt against the people to the amount of about 4,000,000 dollars. We say it is in their power to do it; and they intimate pretty plainly that they *will* do it. The communication from the stockholders of the State Bank now before the committee, expresses the opinion that it is for the interest of the stockholders to withdraw their money from the Bank, and take it under their own management; and contains a resolution by which they have proclaimed their determination to assemble in June next, in order to determine whether they will proceed to *wind up* their affairs; and, consequently, *the affairs of the people of North Carolina.* Thus having, for years, contrived by illegal and fraudulent practices, to draw from the people all the *pro fits* of their labour, and having by those practices placed the people in an impoverished condition, where they can no longer pay them large profits, they are now preparing, by one fell swoop, to extort from them the *actual means of subsistence.* But the question occurs, will *you* permit it? Will you permit a parcel of men, who have long set the laws of the country at defiance, to go on and complete the ruin they have already so nearly accomplished? Will you not bring them to the observance of the law? Will you not at length cause them to feel the rod of that law they have so long despised and violated? These questions, your committee conceive, answer themselves. When the Legislature is called upon to determine whether their constituents shall live under a government of laws, or a government of corporations, it cannot be difficult to decide. The undersigned, therefore, recommend to the Legislature the adoption of the following resolution:

Whereas, it appears to the Legislature that the State Bank, the Bank of Newbern and Bank of Cape Fear, have violated their charters and committed great frauds on the people of North Carolina, whereby said Banks have forfeited the powers and privileges granted in their charters; Therefore,

Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, That the Attorney General be, and he is hereby directed forthwith to institute a judicial inquiry into the conduct of the said several Banks, and that he prosecute such inquiry by way of Quo Warranto or other legal process.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the undersigned.

ROB: POTTER,
H. B. CROOM,
GABL. SHERARD,
WM. J. BRANCH,
TRYAM M'FARLAND,
M. BRITTAIN,
JA. LEONARD.

☞ We have been requested to make [the following] extracts from a circular of Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. to his constituents. It is an ingenious and plausible defence of the Banks; and although we differ materially from Mr. Jones's reasoning, still we are determined to show fair play, and not have it said we are disposed to *blink* the question.

"Many of you, no doubt, have seen in the public prints the most of the proceedings of the Legislature; but there are some subjects of which it becomes me to speak more fully, and amongst these the all-absorbing question of the Banks stands foremost. On the very day after the Assembly was organised, a committee was appointed to inquire into the conduct of the several Banks of this state: this committee was clothed with extraordinary powers, to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses on oath. They held their meetings day after day for more than a month, and at length reported their whole proceedings to the Assembly. This report has been published, and doubtless many of you have seen it; owing to the length of this paper, I cannot go into a history of its contents: it contains a good deal of curious information, and is worth a perusal. Upon this report were bottomed a number of projects, professing to be for the relief of the people; bill after bill, and resolution after resolution, were brought forward, and either withdrawn or suffered to lie on the table: At length, the gentlemen most prominent in opposing the Banks, fixed on one measure, and urged it with considerable zeal and ability: That proposed that the Attorney General should commence a criminal prosecution, in the Supreme Court, against the State Bank only; that on this Bank's being convicted, its property, debts, &c. were to go into the hands of a commissioner, who, under the direction of the Supreme Court, was to wind up the affairs of the Bank, "having a due regard to the rights of Stockholders, the claims of the creditors, and the condition of the debtors." This bill also provided that the Governor of the State should issue his proclamation, pledging the faith of the state for the redemption of the notes of this Bank, in order to keep them from appreciating. After a long and angry discussion, this bill was killed in the commons by the casting vote of the Speaker; and being afterwards introduced into the Senate, it was rejected there by one vote.

Altho' I am of opinion that the State Bank, in particular, has been engaged in practices unwarranted by its charter, and highly disreputable to it as a monied institution, I could not vote for the bill abovementioned; and when you hear my reasons, I feel confident that the sensible portion of my constituents will justify me in refusing it my assent.

In the first place, I did not think, from the testimony before us, that the misconduct of the Bank was marked with that deep criminality of intention which it would be necessary to make appear before it could be convicted of offences that were to deprive it of existence. The punishment to be inflicted in case of conviction, would have been a dissolution of the corporation; and would be to it, what death would be to an individual. The court then would have required strong and almost irresistible proof of aggravated guilt, before it could have brought itself to pronounce this sentence. It appears to me that any dispassionate man who will take up the pamphlet that contains the evidence, and peruse it attentively, will come to the conclusion that there was much more *folly* than *guilt* in the conduct of the State Bank. I therefore did not believe that there was the least chance of effecting a conviction, even if a prosecution were commenced.

But suppose for a moment that the Bank had been tried and convicted, and this judgment had been pronounced, what would have been the consequence? According to the opinion of the ablest men in the Assembly, and the most learned men that were in Raleigh during this long investigation, the judgment of forfeiture and dissolution *would make null and void all the debts owing to the Banks, and all the debts that it owed!* It is unnecessary to go into the grounds of this opinion; but believing it firmly as I did, and still do, and that upon high authority of books and men, I could not vote for this measure. The principle would be wrong that men who had got the money of the Banks, had paid their debts, and bought property with it, should now be let off from paying it back according to the contract of their own making. On the other hand, for the banks to be let off from their debts, would be disastrous to the last degree—it would sweep at once from existence fully one third of the whole currency of the country. The innocent stock-holder, the innocent note-holder, widows, orphans, and all, would have been overwhelmed in the general ruin.

As to the charge that the Bank did not require the stock to be paid for in gold and silver, a little examination of the provision of the charter of incorporation, will make it plain that they could not do so. The 2nd section of that act (1810, ch. 788) requires that so soon as $12,500 were paid, the Bank should go into operation. The 3d section of the same act, requires the 2nd instalment of stock sixty days after the bank should go into operation. The Bank, according to the testimony of Judge Seawell, made out to collect the two first instalments in gold and silver before it went into operation fully, (altho' she might have done so on the payment of the first instalment alone.) She then issued her notes, which effectually stopped her from obtaining any more specie on the stock subscription; for suppose she had demanded specie from the subscriber, he tenders the notes of the Bank; she objects that the payment must be made in specie: very well, says the subscriber, here is your notes that call for specie; do you pay it to me according to your contract, and I will pay you the specie for my stock. What could the Bank do then but receive its own notes for the stock? If it had still stood out, and sued the stock subscriber, and he had pleaded a set-off, and filed the notes of the Back in court, the Bank must have been defeated in the suit. And notwithstanding that the Legislature knew this to be the practical effect of the charter, the very first act of the next general Assembly was one commanding that books should be opened for a further subscription of stock, at some time before the year 1820. The Bank foreseeing that much inconvenience might arise from this conflict of obligations, refused to open this new subscription for stock, until the year 1819; the Legislature of that year passed a resolution enjoining upon the Bank the performance of this provision of the act of 1811, the Bank at the time protesting against it; and it is remarkable that this act says nothing about the stock being paid for in gold and silver. All this shows that the Legislature was satisfied with the manner in which the stock was paid for; and that much of the blame lies at its door. This defect in the Bank charter seems to me to be the root of the most of the evils and difficulties that the Bank has got into. It was to protect itself against the consequences of this defect in the charter, and not for the purposes of speculation, that she seems to have resorted to the petty shifts and evasions which marked her course.

Again: the state has had a vote in the directory of this Bank nearly equal to all the rest of the stockholders put together; indeed, it is said that she has, in every case but one, been able to carry her point against the individual stockholders. She then through her agents has permitted, when she might have prevented, the very practices that are now charged as high crimes and flagrant misdemeanors; and as she has been pocketing her share of the gain, however ill-gotten it may now seem, it did not, in my view, consist with her honour to turn prosecutor against her old confederates. And if my notion as to the consequence of a decree of forfeiture be correct, the loss to the state would have been immense, not only in the stock which she owns, but in the notes also on this Bank, which are in the State Treasury.

Another reason had its weight in determining my vote on this question: and that was, that considering the long time the Bank has been in existence, the vast variety and complexity of its dealings, and other difficulties that most necessarily have presented themselves, I could see no end to the law suit in which we were about to involve the state. The court could not have passed upon the transactions of this Bank in a lump. It would have been bound to take up each separately; these transactions took place, most of them at a distance from the seat of Government; the witnesses, then, would have been dragged from different parts of the state for hundreds of miles around; wagon loads of ledgers, journals, blotters, &c. would have been required: and what amount of cost all this would have involved the state in, no one could pretend to conjecture. And after all, what was to prevent the Bank from going on to collect its money from its debtors? So that by the time this vast law suit was brought to an end, the whole of the spoil might have been secured by the Stockholders; for mind you, there was no provision in the bill that could have prevented the Bank from going on to collect during the pendency of the suit.

One bad consequence would most inevitably have resulted from prosecuting the State Bank; I mean the depreciation of its notes during the controversy. This loss would have fallen on every citizen that had a note on the Bank; it was in vain to think of propping the credit of the bank paper by a proclamation, pledging the faith of the state for the redemption of the notes; all experience shows that such pledges are entirely insufficient for such a purpose: the appetite of Brokers and other money dealers is rather too keen to be staved by promises, even tho' they be *state promises.* The experiment of sustaining the credit of Bank paper by proclamations, has been tried often, as well in Europe as in this country; and I believe that there is not an instance to be shown where it has not failed of success. I need only to mention the proclamation money that was issued during the Revolutionary War, that brought ruin on so many of our forefathers.

There are many other insuperable objections to the bill proposed, which the limits of this communication forbids my stating in detail: Such as the great risk and danger in entrusting so much money in the hands of a few commissioners; the difficulty, not to say impossibility, of these men giving security for such a vast sum; the extreme uncertainty and doubt as to what the supreme court might understand by the indefinite expression of winding up the affairs of the Bank, "having a due regard to the rights of the stockholders, the claims of the creditors, and the condition of the debtors." So that putting all together, I thought it better to stand where we were, than to take a leap in the dark, without knowing where we might fall. I know that a great deal has been said about relieving the people from the oppression of the Bank, debtors from the payment of their debts, or to give them facilities in so doing. I am very sorry to see any one involved with Bank debts, or any other sort; and would willingly help as many out of their difficulties as I had power to help; but really, when these people made it a question of right that they should be relieved, it is a wonder they never asked themselves the question how they became any more entitled to legislative assistance than the poor man whose last dust of meal is seized on by a constable, and perhaps his body put in jail, for the paltry sum of five dollars?

If any plan could have been suggested to punish the real authors of the misconduct which certainly has existed, without punishing the innocent stockholders as well as a great portion of the people of North-Carolina, I for one would have gloried in lending it my hearty concurrence: but I could not assist in applying a remedy which I thought worse than the disease. Industry, preseverance, and economy, are the only cures that I can suggest for the evils of the times. Those, steadily applied, can effect more than most men will at once believe; and he that promises that the Legislature shall assist men in getting out of debt, says more than he is able to perform; he feeds you on thin air. One thing I must be permitted to say, before I quit this subject: that is, that Banks never were intended for farmers: their income is generally once a year; they cannot therefore pay up their instalments quarterly without great sacrifice. I would therefore say to those of my constituents who are out of the Bank, (and I believe you constitute at least six-sevenths of this county) no matter what may be the temptation, "touch not, taste not, handle not."

On Wednesday, 3d ult. Mr. Thomas King was murdered by a slave named Arthur, belonging to a neighbor, on the road leading to Onslow Court-house, North-Carolina.

A fellow observed that he had put plates of brass on his boots to keep him upright. "Well balanced!" (said a by stander) "brass at both ends."

A Puzzle.—There are living in one house in Lexington, (Mass.) 8 families consisting of 3 husbands, 3 wives, 4 children, 3 fathers, 2 mothers, and 2 grand-fathers, and only 6 in all.